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## Claim Amendments

## What is Claimed is:

1. (Currently amended) A computational component for performing a method, the method comprising:

receiving as part of a signal stream a desired signal path having symbols of a first length;

receiving as part of said signal stream an interfering signal path having symbols of a second length, wherein said second length is less than said first length; and

forming an interference matrix having at least three interference vectors, wherein a first of said interference vectors includes a representation of at least a portion of a first interfering symbol included in said interfering signal path, wherein a last of said interference vectors comprises a representation of at least a portion of a second symbol included in said interfering signal path, and wherein an intermediate one of said interference vectors comprises a representation of all of a third symbol included in said interfering signal path;

where the interference matrix is used to substantially reduce interference from the signal stream.

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- 2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said interference vectors are timealigned with one another.
- 3. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said first length is an integer multiple of said second length.
- 4. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said interference matrix comprises a plurality of intermediate interference vectors.

- 5. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said interference vectors comprise a number of elements equal to a number of chips in said symbol of said first length.
- 6. (Currently amended) The method of Claim 1, wherein for a said second length being equal to x elements, and said first interference vector comprising y non-zero elements, said last column comprises x-y non-zero elements.
- 7. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said symbol length is measured in chips, and wherein said intermediate interference vector comprises a number of non-zero elements equal to a number of chips in said symbols of said second length.
- 8. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said symbol length is measured in chips, and wherein said interference matrix comprises a plurality of intermediate vectors, and wherein each of said intermediate vectors comprises a number of non-zero values equal to a number of chips in said symbols of said second length.
- 9. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein each of said interference vectors of said interference matrix comprises at least one zero value.
- 10. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein each of said interference vectors of said interference matrix comprises at least a number of zero values equal to said first length minus a number of chips comprising said second length.
- 11. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said interference matrix is used in calculating a projection of a reference signal that is orthogonal to said interfering signal path.
- 12. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said first, second, and third interfering symbols are associated with a first channel, and wherein said interference

matrix comprises at least a fourth interference vector comprising a representation of at least a portion of an interfering symbol associated with a second channel.

- 13. (Currently amended) The method of Claim 1, where said computational component is implemented in one of a mobile device or a wireless base station.
- 14. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said computational component comprises a logic circuit.

15. (Currently amended) An interference matrix, comprising: at least three interference vectors corresponding to at least three interfering symbols and having a number of elements equal to a number of elements in a desired symbol, wherein each of said at least three interference vectors includes zero values for a plurality of said elements and a non-zero value for at least a first element;

where the interference matrix is used to substantially reduce interference contributed by the said interfering symbols.

- 16. (Original) The interference matrix of Claim 15, wherein a sum of said elements having non-zero values in said at least three interference vectors is equal to a length of said symbol of interest.
- 17. (Original) The interference matrix of Claim 15, further comprising: at least a fourth interference vector corresponding to a fourth interfering symbol and having a number of elements equal to said number of elements in said desired symbol.
- 18. (Original) The interference matrix of Claim 15, further comprising at least two interference vectors corresponding to at least fourth and fifth interfering symbols and having a number of elements equal to said number of elements in said desired symbol, wherein said at least two interference vector includes zero values for a plurality of said elements and a non-zero value for at least a first element.

19. (Currently Amended) A method for suppressing interference, comprising: identifying an interfering signal; tracking said interfering signal;

for at least a first channel included in said interfering signal, building an estimate of at least a portion of each symbol of said interfering signal that overlaps with a symbol of interest, wherein at least three symbols of a the first channel of said interfering signal at least partially overlap said signal of interest; and

forming an interference matrix comprising said estimate of at least a portion of each symbol of said interfering signal that overlaps with a symbol of interest;

where the interference matrix is used to substantially reduce interference contributed by the said interfering signal,

20. (Original) The method of Claim 19, further comprising:

forming a projection, wherein said at least a first channel included in said interfering signal is removed from a received signal to form an interference canceled despread signal stream.

- 21. (Original) The method of Claim 19, wherein said interference matrix comprises a plurality of vectors, said vectors each representing at least a portion of an interfering symbol.
- 22. (Original) The method of Claim 19, wherein said interference matrix comprises at least one vector for each of said symbols of said interfering signal that overlaps with said symbol of interest.
- 23. (Original) The method of Claim 22, further comprising: forming a modified interference matrix, wherein at least one vector of said interference matrix is omitted.

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24. (Currently amended) The method of Claim 22, wherein said interference matrix comprises a number of intermediate interference vectors, said method further comprising:

forming a modified interference matrix including a subset of said first number of intermediate interference vectors.

- 25. (Original) An apparatus for canceling an interfering channel from a signal path, comprising:
  - a first demodulation finger, wherein a first desired signal path is tracked;
  - a second demodulation finger, wherein a first interfering signal path is tracked; and
- a cancellation controller, operable to form an interference matrix comprising at least a first interference vector, an intermediate interference vector, and a last interference vector, wherein said first and last interference vectors each correspond to a partial interfering symbol included in a first channel of said interfering signal path, wherein said intermediate interference vector contains a number of non-zero values corresponding to a complete interfering symbol included in said first channel of said interfering signal path.
- 26. (Currently amended) The apparatus of Claim 25, further comprising:
  a orthogonal reference signal calculation module, wherein said interference matrix
  is combined with a reference signal that includes short code associated with said desired
  signal path and a Walsh covering code associated with a desired channel to create an the
  orthogonal reference signal.
- 27. (Original) The apparatus of Claim 25, further comprising: a signal multiplier, wherein said orthogonal reference signal is combined with a received signal to produce a despread and decovered, interference canceled signal stream.
- 28. (Original) The apparatus of Claim 25, further comprising:
  a summer, wherein said demodulated symbol of interest is obtained from said despread and decovered interference canceled signal stream.

29. (Original) An apparatus for a signal stream including suppression interference from a signal, comprising:

means for receiving a desired signal path and an interfering signal path; means for detecting an active channel in said interfering signal path;

means for forming at least three interference vectors for each portion of a symbol in said interfering symbol path that overlaps with a desired signal; and

means for calculating a projection of a reference signal that is orthogonal to a matrix of vectors comprising said at least three interference vectors.

30. (Original) The apparatus of Claim 29, further comprising: means for recovering a desired symbol from said received signal stream when combined with said orthogonal reference signal.

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- 31. (Currently amended) A method for canceling interference, comprising: receiving as part of a signal stream a desired signal path; receiving as part of said signal stream an interfering signal path; identifying at least a first active channel in said interfering signal path by:
- 1) obtaining a first number of chip values from said interfering signal stream, wherein said first number is equal to a number of chips included in a longest valid symbol;
- 2) performing a fast Walsh transform on said first number of chip values to obtain a first set of transformed values, wherein said a first result includes a first number of elements equal to said first number of chip values;
- 3) comparing a value of each of said first number of elements of said first set of transformed values to a threshold; and
- 4) creating a modified set of values, wherein for each element of said first set of transformed values:
- a) in response to a first result of said comparison, a value of said element is changed to a zero;

b) in response to a second result of said comparison, a value of said

- element is not changed to zero; forming an interference matrix comprising a plurality of interference vectors, wherein at least a first of said interference vectors comprises at least a portion of a first interfering symbol included in said identified at least a first channel of said interfering signal path and wherein a second of said interference vectors comprises at least a portion of a second symbol included in said at least a first channel of said interfering signal path;
- where the interference matrix is used to substantially reduce interference from the signal stream.
  - 32. (Original) The method of Claim 31, further comprising:

forming a projection operator, wherein a reference vector is projected onto a subspace orthogonal to the space spanned by said vectors of said interference matrix.

33. (Original) The method of Claim 32, wherein said forming a projection operator includes determining  $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{s}}^{\perp}$  where:  $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{s}}^{\perp} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{U}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{U})^{-1}\mathbf{U}^{\mathsf{T}}$ , where I is the identity matrix and where the vectors of the interference matrix U form an orthogonal basis.

34. (Original) A method for canceling interference, comprising:
receiving as part of a signal stream a desired signal;
receiving as part of said signal stream an interfering signal path;
identifying at least a first active channel in said interfering signal path;
forming an interference matrix comprising a plurality of interference vectors,
wherein at least a first of said interference vectors comprises at least a portion of a first
interfering symbol included in said identified at least a first channel of said interfering
signal path and wherein a second of said interference vectors comprises at least a portion

determining a projection operator  $P_s^{\perp}$  where:  $P_s^{\perp} = I - U(U^TU)^{-1}U^T$ , where I is the identity matrix and where the vectors of the interference matrix U form an orthogonal basis; and

of a second symbol included in said at least a first channel of said interfering signal path;

applying said projection operator to a reference signal.